

reaching conclusions about the severity of the mental impairment(s).

(d) *Preparation of the document.* A standard document outlining the steps of this procedure must be completed by us in each case at the initial, reconsideration, administrative law judge hearing, and Appeals Council levels (when the Appeals Council issues a decision).

(1) At the initial and reconsideration levels the standard document must be completed and signed by our medical consultant. At the administrative law judge hearing level, several options are available:

(i) The administrative law judge may complete the document without the assistance of a medical advisor;

(ii) The administrative law judge may call a medical advisor for assistance in preparing the document; or

(iii) Where new evidence is received that is not merely cumulative of evidence already in your case file or where the issue of a mental impairment arises for the first time at the administrative law judge hearing level, the administrative law judge may decide to remand the case to the State agency for completion of the document and a new determination. Remand may also be made in situations where the services of a medical advisor are determined necessary but unavailable to the administrative law judge. In such circumstances, however, a remand may ordinarily be made only once.

(2) For all cases involving mental disorders at the administrative law judge hearing or Appeals Council levels, the standard document will be appended to the decision.

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[50 FR 35070, Aug. 28, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 51236, Dec. 12, 1990]

**§ 416.921 What we mean by a not severe impairment(s) in an adult.**

(a) *Non-severe impairment(s).* An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities.

(b) *Basic work activities.* When we talk about basic work activities, we mean the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. Examples of these include—

(1) Physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling;

(2) Capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking;

(3) Understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions;

(4) Use of judgment;

(5) Responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and

(6) Dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

[50 FR 8729, Mar. 5, 1985, as amended at 56 FR 5554, Feb. 11, 1991]

**§ 416.922 When you have two or more unrelated impairments—initial claims.**

(a) *Unrelated severe impairments.* We cannot combine two or more unrelated severe impairments to meet the 12-month duration test. If you have a severe impairment(s) and then develop another unrelated severe impairment(s) but neither one is expected to last for 12 months, we cannot find you disabled, even though the two impairments in combination last for 12 months.

(b) *Concurrent impairments.* If you have two or more concurrent impairments which, when considered in combination, are severe, we must also determine whether the combined effect of your impairments can be expected to continue to be severe for 12 months. If one or more of your impairments improves or is expected to improve within 12 months, so that the combined effect of your remaining impairments is no longer severe, we will find that you do not meet the 12-month duration test.

[50 FR 8729, Mar. 5, 1985]

**§ 416.923 Multiple impairments.**

In determining whether your physical or mental impairment or impairments are of a sufficient medical severity that such impairment or impairments could be the basis of eligibility under the law, we will consider the combined effect of all of your impairments without regard to whether any such impairment, if considered separately, would be of sufficient severity.

If we do find a medically severe combination of impairments, the combined impact of the impairments will be considered throughout the disability determination process. If we do not find that you have a medically severe combination of impairments, we will determine that you are not disabled (see §§ 416.920 and 416.924).

[50 FR 8729, Mar. 5, 1985, as amended at 56 FR 5554, Feb. 11, 1991]

**§ 416.924 How we determine disability for children.**

(a) *Steps in evaluating disability.* We consider all relevant evidence in your case record when we make a determination or decision whether you are disabled. If you allege more than one impairment, we will evaluate all the impairments for which we have evidence. Thus, we will consider the combined effects of all your impairments upon your overall health and functioning. We will also evaluate any limitations in your functioning that result from your symptoms, including pain (see § 416.929). When you file a new application for benefits, we use the evaluation process set forth in (b) through (d) of this section. We follow a set order to determine whether you are disabled. If you are doing substantial gainful activity, we will determine that you are not disabled and not review your claim further. If you are not doing substantial gainful activity, we will consider your physical or mental impairment(s) first to see if you have an impairment or combination of impairments that is severe. If your impairment(s) is not severe, we will determine that you are not disabled and not review your claim further. If your impairment(s) is severe, we will review your claim further to see if you have an impairment(s) that meets, medically equals, or functionally equals in severity any impairment that is listed in appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of this chapter. If you have such an impairment(s), and it meets the duration requirement, we will find that you are disabled. If you do not have such an impairment(s), or if it does not meet the duration requirement, we will find that you are not disabled.

(b) *If you are working.* If you are working and the work you are doing is

substantial gainful activity, we will find that you are not disabled regardless of your medical condition or age, education, or work experience. (For our rules on how we decide whether you are engaging in substantial gainful activity, see §§ 416.971 through 416.976.)

(c) *You must have a severe impairment(s).* If your impairment(s) is a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that causes no more than minimal functional limitations, we will find that you do not have a severe impairment(s) and are, therefore, not disabled.

(d) *Your impairment(s) must meet, medically equal, or functionally equal in severity a listed impairment in appendix 1.* An impairment(s) causes marked and severe functional limitations if it meets or medically equals in severity the set of criteria for an impairment listed in the Listing of Impairments in appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of this chapter, or if it is functionally equal in severity to a listed impairment.

(1) Therefore, if you have an impairment(s) that is listed in appendix 1, or is medically or functionally equal in severity to a listed impairment, and that meets the duration requirement, we will find you disabled.

(2) If your impairment(s) does not meet the duration requirement, or does not meet, medically equal, or functionally equal in severity a listed impairment, we will find that you are not disabled.

(3) We explain our rules for deciding whether an impairment(s) meets a listing in § 416.925. Our rules for how we decide whether an impairment(s) medically equals a listing are set forth in § 416.926. Our rules for deciding whether an impairment(s) functionally equals a listing are set forth in § 416.926a.

(e) *If you attain age 18 after you file your disability application but before we make a determination or decision.* For the period during which you are under age 18, we will evaluate whether you are disabled using the rules in this section. For the period starting with the day you attain age 18, we will evaluate whether you are disabled using the disability rules we use for adults filing new claims, in § 416.920.